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(5 deaths) in Zagazig, 9 cases (6 deaths) in Alexandria, 5 cases (3 deaths) in the district of Bibeh, and 1 case (1 death) in the district of Beni Suef.

Siam.—In Puket, on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, there occurred during the period from April 20 to May 26, 18 cases of plague (with 12 deaths).

China.—In Kwang-Tschou-Wan, during the period from June 5 to June 26, there occurred 210 deaths from plague.

British South Africa.—During the week ended June 11, 1 new case of plague occurred in Port Elizabeth.

In the district of Johannesburg, during the period from June 12 to June 19, 2 whites and 4 natives were attacked with plague.

Brazil.—In Bahia, according to a report dated July 11, there have been registered 5 cases of plague (with 2 deaths).

Queensland.—A fresh case of plague occurred in Brisbane during the week ended June 4.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to Bulletin No. 25, dated July 4, there have been registered 210 new cases of cholera (with 355 deaths).

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended July 9 was higher than in the preceding week, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.5 per thousand of the population, thus corresponding exactly with the rate for the same week of last year. Two-thirds of the large German cities showed less favorable health conditions than Berlin, the following places having a considerably higher death rate than this city, namely: Munich, Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg, Cologne, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Rixdorf (with 17.3), Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Breslau, Posen, as well as Paris and Vienna. On the other hand, the following cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Brunswick, Hanover, Kiel, Charlottenburg (with 10.9), Schöneberg (with 8.7) and also London. The rate of mortality among infants rose from 3.8 in the preceding week to 4.6 per year and mille, being thereby higher than the Hamburg rate but considerably lower than the Munich and Leipzig figure. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs again showed a decrease, causing 53 deaths (including 2 from influenza.) On the other hand, acute intestinal diseases showed an increase, claiming 83 victims. Twenty-four infants succumbed to cholerae. Phthisis pulmonalis claimed 72 victims, and 51 persons died of cancer. Furthermore, there were registered: 10 deaths from measles, 4 deaths from diphtheria, and 10 deaths from scarlet fever. Finally, 2 persons died by violence.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Peters reports as follows: Week ended July 25, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; one death; prevailing diseases, malarial; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 19	Anselm.....	43
20	Spero.....	15

The steamship *Anselm* cleared from Puerto Barrios.

HAWAII.

Death from plague at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, August 4, 1904.

WYMAN, Washington:

There was a death from plague August 4.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended July 26, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 2,125; one death, accidental; prevailing disease, malarial fever of mild type and intestinal diseases; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
1904.					
July 21	Anselm.....	43	12	6	0
22	Hiram.....	16	0	0	0
23	Gyller.....	17	0	0	0
24	Helen.....	19	0	0	0
24	Carib II ^a	9	0	0	0

^a Bound for New York.

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 6.

INDIA.

Report from Bombay—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, July 2, as follows:

To illustrate the freedom from plague and cholera of the province of Ajmere-Merware, I quote the following: Population of province, 476,912. Area in square miles, 2,711. Deaths from cholera in 1902, 32; death rate from cholera per 1,000, .07; deaths from plague in 1902, 1. (The figures for 1902 are the latest annual figures available.)

The recent mortality from plague in Ajmere district, a part of the province referred to above, is as follows: From January 1, 1904, to June 18, 1904, attacks 43; deaths 31. Of this number 9 were imported cases. The population of the Ajmere district is not known to me. I have no official intimation that any of the above cases of plague